

CLEVELAND LEADER,  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY,  
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.  
OFFICE: 140 SUPERIOR STREET.  
TERMS.  
DAILY, Morning or Evening, by mail, per yr. \$10.00  
" " " " " 3 mo. 2.50  
" " " " " 1 mo. 1.00  
" " " " " per week 30  
DAILY, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening), 25 cents per week.  
120 Superior Street, CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL. For the past year, proved that the theory of simplicity, the great element of this species of Remedy.

Daniel Ruggles, formerly of the United States Army, a graduate of West Point, and, although a native Massachusetts Yankee, lately a major general in the rebel army, has been married, and has returned to his old home at Atlanta.

James Thrall, the great orator of Philadelphia, when neglected, is care and a gauntlet with

several parts of water.

Several hundred characters can be seen at my office by appointment.

John L. HUNNEWELL,  
120 Superior Street, Boston, Mass.

HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.—A

good assortment. Also Shoe Brushes, Scrub

Brushes, &c. CHURCHILL & BROTHER,  
120 Superior Street.

TEA.—The best place to buy your Tea.

Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Preparations for the hair, Toilets and Washing Soaps.

Druggists, at lower prices than elsewhere in the city. Find the great Tea.

Notice to the Capitalists and Hotel  
Keepers of Commercial Cities.

The Broadway Hotel  
of Cincinnati at Auction

On Thursday afternoon, November 10th, 1861, this will be sold at Auction.

The Hotel is situated on the east corner of

Columbus Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The front is 16 feet wide, containing 100

feet in depth, a four story building, containing 100

rooms, a large hall, a large dining room, a

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# DOUBLE SHEET.

A Stone Falls from the Sky, with Characters Engraved upon It.

Mr. James Lumley, an old Rocky Mountain trapper, who has been stopping at the Everett House for several days, makes a most remarkable statement to us, and one which, if authenticated, will produce the greatest excitement in the scientific world.

Mr. Lumley states that about the middle of last September, he was engaged in trapping in the mountains, about seventy-five or one hundred miles above the great falls of the Upper Missouri, and in the neighborhood of what is known as Cadotte's Pass. Just after sunset one evening, he beheld a bright luminous body in the heavens, which was moving with great rapidity in an Easterly direction. It was plainly visible for at least five seconds, when it suddenly separated into particles, resembling, as Mr. Lumley describes it, the bursting of a sky-rocket in the air. A few minutes later, he heard a heavy explosion, which jarred the earth very perceptibly, and this was shortly after followed by a rushing sound, like a tornado sweeping through the forest. A strong wind sprung up about the same time, but as suddenly subsided. The air was also filled with a peculiar odor of a sulphurous character.

These incidents would have made but slight impression on the mind of Mr. Lumley, but for the fact that on the ensuing day he discovered, at a distance of about two miles from his camping place, that, as far as he could see in either direction, a path had been cut through the forest, several rods wide—giant trees uprooted or broken off near the ground—the tops of hills shaved off, and the earth plowed up in many places. Great and wide-spread havoc was everywhere visible. Following up this track of desolation, he soon ascertained the cause of it in the shape of an immense stone that had been driven into the side of a mountain. But now comes the most remarkable part of the story. An examination of this stone, or so much of it as was visible, showed that it had been divided into compartments, and that, in various places, it was carved with curious hieroglyphics. More than this, Mr. Lumley also discovered fragments of a substance resembling glass, and here and there dark stains, as though caused by a liquid. He is confident that the hieroglyphics were the work of human hands, and that the stone itself, although but a fragment of an immense body, must have been used for some purpose by animated beings.

Strange as this story appears, Mr. Lumley relates it with so much sincerity that we are forced to accept it as true. It is evident that the stone which he discovered was a fragment of the meteor which was visible in this section in September last. It will be remembered that it was seen in Leavenworth, in Galena, and in this city by Col. Bonneville. At Leavenworth, it was seen to separate in particles or explode.

Astronomers have long held that it is probable that the heavenly bodies are inhabited—even the comets—and it may be that the meteors are used as a means of conveyance by the inhabitants of other planets, in exploring space, and it may be that hereafter some future Columbus, from Mercury or Uranus, may land on this planet by means of a meteoric conveyance, and take full possession thereof—as did the Spanish navigators of the new world in 1492, and eventually drive what is known as the "human race" into a condition of the most abject servitude. It has always been a favorite theory with many that there must be a race superior to us, and this may at some future time be demonstrated in the manner we have indicated.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

## Startling Frauds in the New York Custom House.

Private information had been given to the United States Commissioner and Assistant District Attorney of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, to the effect that certain parties had attempted to fraudulently export three hundred barrels of alcohol out of New York without paying the tax, and detectives were at once put on their track. After considerable difficulty the plot was discovered, and the names of all the parties concerned are now known to the United States officials. The following are all the facts connected with the case that we are at liberty to publish for the present:

The three hundred barrels in question were originally owned by the firm of Cuthbert & Cunningham, extensive

distillers in the Eastern District, who have also bonded warehouses for the storage of bonded goods. They sold the goods to a man named Bentham Fabian, ostensibly from Richmond, who bonded the goods in the custom house for exportation on board a vessel called the *Anemon*, which was registered in the usual form. This entry of the goods in the custom house was made in the name of Richard Clancy, who turns out to be a mythical character, having existence only in the fertile imagination of the chief actors in the fraudulent transaction. Clancy's name appeared on the shipping papers, and three bonds were given, with two sureties each—one for the shipment of one hundred and seventy barrels, one for one hundred and thirteen, and another for seventeen—making in all three hundred barrels. The date of the entry was October 10, and the bonds were actually filled up and assigned at the custom house on that day, which could not have been the case had not some of the entry clerks been in collusion with the perpetrators of the fraud.

The entry sets forth that the alcohol was in the bonded warehouse of Cuthbert & Cunningham, the original owners of the goods. This circumstance appeared rather suspicious, and was the first link to connect the firm of Cuthbert & Cunningham with the transaction. Again, the order for the delivery of the goods to Fabian was endorsed by this firm, without which endorsement the goods could not have been delivered.

The six names signed to the bonds, like that of Clancy, also turn out to be mythical individuals, which proves that at least one or more clerks in the custom house have been privy to the whole transaction, as the law requires that sureties signing bonds for the export of bonded goods must come forward in person and qualify as to their solvency; but in this case it turns out that the six names signed to the bonds are fictitious, no such persons having a local habitation or name in the community.

The names of the parties in the custom house who have lent themselves to this gross swindle are known to the officers of the United States Marshal, and in a few days some of the most startling developments in connection with this case are expected to be unfolded to the public.

*New York Herald, 28th.*

## A Really National Thanksgiving.

The President of the United States has designated Thursday, the 7th of December, as a day of national thanksgiving, when the people are to render thanks for many blessings, but particularly for this: that "it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty." The choice of the day and of the terms in which the proclamation is worded has its significance, and shows the original bent of President Johnson's mind. People may wonder why it is that the anniversary is changed from the last week in November to the first week in December. The reason is obvious to us, and will be recognized as cogent and proper by all. It is simply this: Congress meets on the first Monday in December, just three days before Thanksgiving. Our practical-minded President is determined that then, for the first time in four years, the representatives of every State in the Union shall have seats in the great council chamber of the nation; and he realizes that it is only when that is accomplished, when the States are rehabilitated, when North and South meet together again in amity, that a real true national thanksgiving can be observed. If there be any obstacle sought to be interposed to the organization of Congress by fanatics who are resolved to clothe the negro with all political rights, Mr. Johnson will be justified in having such obstacles brushed aside, in order that the people of the United States may enjoy their national thanksgiving. It is a capital idea, worthy of the head that gave birth to it.

In its terms, too, the proclamation is note-worthy. The President does not speak of the attainment of the most comprehensive civil liberties, but he does speak of the attainment of "a great enlargement of civil liberty." The former would have embraced the dogma of negro suffrage, and President Johnson has not yet given in his adhesion to it. But he recognizes that in the abolition of negro slavery the country has largely advanced in the way of civil liberty. Taking these views of the selection of Thanksgiving Day, and of the

terms used in the proclamation, we think that they will meet the hearty approval of all good citizens, and that the people, North and South, will hail it as the beginning of an era of good fellowship and unwavering loyalty.—*New York Herald.*

## The Lynchburg Freedmen.

Mr. Wm. M. Burwell, who is engaged in writing a series of letters from the South to the *National Intelligencer*, gives the following account of the condition and prospects of the freedmen of Lynchburg and neighborhood, in a recent letter to that paper:

But this social condition is not so much changed after all. The negro is the laborer and the menial as before. He now collects his own hires, with which to pay his own rent, clothing, taxes, and doctor's bills. In other respects, his relation to his former master has undergone very little alteration. The Freedmen's Bureau here seems to be in perfect accord with the people, and the problem devolves for solution upon those alone interested—the citizen and negro. In this matter, the Bureau and the military authorities have perhaps undergone a conviction similar to that of General Slocum and others who have been for some years in the South, and have thereby become familiar with the true relation of the races. With the first occupation of Lynchburg, all was confusion. The negroes crowded from the country with the most exaggerated ideas of their new condition. Orders were issued requiring their former owners to feed and employ them. Rations were issued to those who applied for them. This produced an interruption of the farming operations, which threatened a famine. A new set of orders were issued, a little more stringent upon the negro. He was excluded from the city, or put to work if he came. The people employed the negroes upon terms satisfactory to them, and the authorities enforced the contracts. Hence, all parties seem very well satisfied, and the authorities seemed disposed to entrust the negro to the care of those who have reared him and who understand his industrial constitution better than any amateur can possibly do, however high may be his science upon this subject. It is proposed that the farmers shall hold a convention at which the regulations of labor and the condition of the negro shall be reduced to a practical system, and presented to the Legislature for enactments. In further connection with the negro subject, it may be mentioned that a very intelligent colored man, named Mark Nuckles, has organized a party of about one hundred and sixty colored persons, mostly men, among whom are many valuable mechanics. This party intend to emigrate to Liberia. They have received aid and encouragement from the Colonization Society, and will make the experiment of regenerating Africa under the most favorable circumstances.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POSITION.**—The substance of President Johnson's remarks on the subject of reconstruction in the Southern States, during a recent private interview with him, is given, with the President's approval, by Major George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts. The President, in reply to the remark that the Democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, intimated that the Democratic party discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to come up to his standard, and he hoped it would succeed in doing so. He renounced his doctrine that, notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but that by their rebellious course they had forfeited their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of which, as soon as practicable, he considers the chief duty of the time. This, he says, cannot be done in a moment; but such great and happy progress is being made in that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever deprive of their former civil rights even a majority of those who were excluded in the amnesty proclamation; but he intended that they should sue for pardon, and thus realize the enormity of their crime. He is in favor of allowing those negroes who have served in the army, those who can read and write, and those who are possessed of certain other qualifications, to vote, but does not think it is politic or that he has the right to force these conditions on the people of the South, though he believes that they will, ere long, concede this privilege to the freedmen. The President also favors basing representation in Congress on the number of qualified voters, instead of population, as at present.

She died at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday last. She was sensible to the end; she knew that she was dying; and she said that she was quite happy. She was the last that remained to us of the Moore family.

**A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.**—"An Old Indian" writes to the *Times*:

"Permit one who has had considerable experience of the horrors of cholera in India to describe a simple and, in eight cases out of ten, an effectual remedy, possibly of equal value in this temperate climate, as it certainly is in the tropical. The specific was introduced, with the assistance of Government, by a Dr. Honinburger in Calcutta, during a period (1857 and 1858) when the ravages of cholera were really awful. At the time above quoted, I had an interest in an Indigo concern: forty-two miles from Calcutta; many entire families of the ryots were swept away by the disease, and I had a quantity of indigo seed lying in their huts, which they were unable; or, from a fatalist feeling of terror, were unwilling to put into the ground. Government at this time had provided Dr. Honinburger with a building for a cholera hospital, to test the merits of his treatment, a weekly list of cases being published. I went to Calcutta, introduced myself to the doctor, saw his practice at the hospital, and returned to the factory with a pair of lancets and a bottle of tincture of quassia, with which I at once inoculated three natives, all of whom appeared to be in a very hopeless state. Two recovered, as usual, very rapidly, the third sank, being too far gone before I arrived. The native doctor, or hakim, was astonished, and pronounced it to be like 'hadu' (witchcraft), and entreated me to instruct him in the mystery, which I very gladly did, and he practised it with astonishing success. At other parts of the country in the Northwest provinces my efforts with the quassia were the means of saving several lives, one of a servant whom I much valued. I could quote many instances were it needful, but fearing to trespass on the fair amount of space you may accord to this letter, let me add, that the inoculation may be done by anybody with sense enough to avoid making an incision into one of the principal veins, the quassia is dropped into the wound, the body should be shampooed, and nothing given to the patient but cool water in small quantities. Cramps rapidly cease, and fair circulation of the blood is restored, the invariable exclamation of the invalid on recovering consciousness being 'Hun gurham hola hei,' (I'm getting warm,) with a great sigh of relief; a relapse during the first few hours may be feared; in such a case a second inoculation in two or more places must be performed.

**THE WIDOW OF THE POET MOORE.**—On September 4, at Sloperton Cottage, Mrs. Moore, widow of the late Thomas Moore, Esq., author of "Lalla Rookh," aged sixty-eight. This is an announcement that one of the last roses of a glorious summer has at length disappeared. Few are now left of the brilliant company who adorned the early part of the nineteenth century, and whose names are famous in our literature. Among those names, none is or will be held in more kindly remembrance than that of the lady to whom the poet Moore gave his heart. Moore not only loved her—he was proud of her; and it is delightful to see in his letters and in his diaries with what eagerness he sounded her praises. He writes to his mother in 1818:

"You cannot imagine what a sensation Bessy excited at the ball the other night. She was prettily dressed, and certainly looked very beautiful. I never saw so much admiration excited. It strikes everybody almost that sees her how like the form and expressions of her face are to Cata-lini's!"

And so through all his letters and journals, he is never tired of referring to her—quoting what she said, telling what she did, describing how she looked, and recording how she was admired. He married her in 1811, and her history is summed up in this one phrase—that she was the delight of his life. She does not appear to occupy a great place in his poetry; but it is one of the curious traits of many a poet that he is excited to sing less by the mistress of his heart than by some imaginary heroine, or by some beauty that kindles a passing flame. Mrs. Moore was not a Lesbia, nor a Beatrice, nor a Laura, nor a Highland Mary, destined in song to live forever; but as much as any of these, if not more, she was a poet's idol.

She died at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday last. She was sensible to the end; she knew that she was dying; and she said that she was quite happy. She was the last that remained to us of the Moore family.

*[London Times, Sept. 8.]*

**A SHERIFF AND HIS AID KILLED.**—The grand jury of the County of Ce-

dar having found an indictment for murder against two men, named Stow and Ernest, a *capias* was placed in the hands of Captain John Paynter, Sheriff of the County, to arrest them. The Sheriff having summoned six men to assist him in making the arrest, proceeded about twelve miles from Stockton, on the Oseola road, where they came to the house in which Stow was. The sheriff and two of his assistants entered the house and found Stow in bed; he then went to the foot of the bed, and laying his hands on Stow, said: "I am the sheriff of Cedar County—you are my prisoner." At that instant Stow fired, the ball entering Captain Paynter's heart, killing him instantly. Lieut. Harvel, one of the men summoned to assist Paynter, was standing at his back, when Stow fired a second time, killing Harvel. Mr. Noble, another of the aids, who was in the room at the time, fired three times at Stow, but without effect.

A party of men, supposed to be friends to Stow, were seen approaching the house, which had been guarded outside by the remainder of the aids; but owing to the excitement occasioned by the killing of the sheriff and Lieut. Harvel, Stowe made his escape about an hour afterwards; the house containing some two or three doorways.

Capt. Paynter was an active business man, and was much esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He formerly belonged to the 6th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.—*Bolivar (Mo) Sentinel, 6th.*

**THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.**—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes, October 7:

There is no doubt that the cholera has been in Paris for several days past. It is not easy to obtain a correct account of the cases. Two days ago there were from forty to fifty in the hospitals, and about twenty deaths. It is said to have been brought to Monmartre by a person just arrived from Marseilles, and who was the first victim. It has also made its appearance here and there in some of the neighboring villages. Those who were first attacked were persons suffering from illness or destitution. About fifty or sixty cases were reported yesterday.

From various accounts it would appear, however, that the cases are isolated, and up to the present time do not present an epidemic character, and the average mortality is comparatively low. It is certain that at this season there is always more or less of cholera in Paris. The change in the temperature for the last few days, with a cold breeze in the morning and evening, justifies the hope that the malady will not assume any great proportions.

The information we have received, observes a well-informed Paris paper, enables us to state that, if there exist isolated cases of cholera, there is not at the present any appearance of epidemic. The considerable lowering of the temperature cannot fail to make the few cases of the malady disappear.

**DIRECT IMPORTATION INTO ST. LOUIS.**—The *St. Louis Democrat* says that a merchant left that city on Tuesday, commissioned by a half dozen firms to visit the markets of Great Britain, to make purchases of bi-carbonate of soda, sal-soda, soda ash, caustic soda, Scotch pig iron, and Liverpool salt, and charter a vessel to bring the same to New Orleans. Arrangements have been made for one of the steamers of the Atlantic and Mississippi steamship line to receive the load of the vessel without its discharge upon the wharf of New Orleans. It is estimated that the cost of freight from Liverpool to St. Louis will not be greater than the cost from New York to St. Louis.

**AN IMPORTANT DECISION.**—The New York Court of Appeals, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court, decides that shares in national banks are taxable by State authority, although the capital is invested in the Government bonds. The point adjudged is, that although Government securities are not taxable in the hands of individuals, yet when they are assigned to a national bank and used as the basis of banking, the tax is upon the new use and not upon the securities. The cases will be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is expected that a final decision will be obtained in December next.

It is stated that Dr. Tourette, of Paris, died in Toulon almost immediately after his arrival. He had gone there expressly to try a cure of cholera by cold water, but had no opportunity of commencing his experiments before he himself was carried off.

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

\$4 Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE.

THE  
WESTERN DEMOCRAT  
Published every Tuesday,

BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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SECOND STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

T. H. BREM,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

is now opening a fresh Stock of Goods which he will sell as cheap as any one.

He particularly invites the attention of country Merchants to his Wholesale Stock, as he has paid especial care in selecting a Stock suitable for the trade.

His Stock consists of everything to be found in the Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery line.

T. H. BREM,  
Oct 2, 1865

BOOTS AND SHOES,  
At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

HARDWARE,  
At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

DRY GOODS,  
At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

MEN'S AND LADIES' HATS,  
A large stock, at wholesale and retail.  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM.

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.  
The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land lying on the Statesville Road, about one mile north of Charlotte, containing about one hundred acres. On the Tract is a valuable Gold Mine.

For particulars apply to me or to W. F. Davidson,  
Oct 9, 1865. JAMES M. HENDERSON.

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The current session commenced on the 1st September, and will close the 22d December, 1865.

Pupils received at any time and charged from time of entrance to end of session.

For circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c., address REV. R. BURWELL & SON,  
Oct 2, 1865. 2m Charlotte, N. C.

M E C H A N T  
TAILORING.

We are pleased to inform our former patrons and friends that we are once more on the market, with a nice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings, together with

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. Also, a select stock of Cassimere and Felt Hats.

We will be in receipt of our usual stock of CLOTHING,

manufactured by ourselves, in a few days, when we will be able to suit all sizes and taste.

Friends and neighbors, in this business, and facilities for manufacturing, induce us to believe that we will continue to merit the patronage here-tofore so liberally given by the citizens of Western North Carolina and the upper Districts of South Carolina.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS,  
Store under Democrat Office.

Sept 18, 1865.

New Goods.

C. M. QUERY.

[Next Door to Spring's Corner.]

Has just received and opened an extensive assort-

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Calicos, Delains, Merinoes, Poplins, Flannels, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Jacconets, Lawns, Swiss Muslins.

Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,

Linens Handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs. Also a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and children's.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;

together with a great variety of HATS, of all styles and prices, all of which will be sold at extremely low Prices.

A few dozen Cotton Cards.

Please give me a call, as I charge nothing for showing my Goods, being determined to please and sell to the public.

Sept 18, 1865. C. M. QUERY.

Gold and Copper Mines  
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that Tract of Land known as the CATHEY mine, 4 miles North of Charlotte, N. C., belonging to the estate of E. H. Allard, deceased, containing nearly two hundred acres. It lies on an eminence, overlooking some cotton houses, a fine spring of water, and an orchard. It also has a rich Gold Mine, and perhaps one of the richest veins of Copper ore at the South.

These Mines have been fully tested, and pronounced by experienced Miners capable of yielding a large amount of rich ore. For immediate purchase liberal offers will be made.

For further particulars address or call on my Agent, A. Bethune, Charlotte, N. C.

S. B. ANDREWS,  
Oct 2, 1865. Administrate.

CORN AND WHEAT.

I want to purchase Corn and Wheat at the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, for which the market price will be paid.

JOHN WILKES.

Charlotte, May 15, 1865.

Dr. J. H. Wayt,  
DENTIST,

Has resumed practice, and will be glad to see old customers and others at his Office, next door to Spring's corner, up stairs.

June 19, 1865.

## NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th of December next, I will sell on the Public Square, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the highly desirable Residence of the late Wm. E. White. Persons desiring information concerning the premises, or as to terms of sale, are referred to Joseph H. Wilson, Esq. JOHN M. WHITE, Executor.

Oct 23, 1865. 71

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,  
and Groceries.

A call from our friends is earnestly solicited.  
J. C. BURROUGHS & CO.

P. S.—The notes and accounts of Fisher & Burroughs can be found at our store. Greenbacks taken at par. F. & B.

Oct 23, 1865. 2m

## STOLEN.

From my stable on the night of the 11th of October, a light colored bay STALLION, has white hind feet, blaze in face, right or knocked out, steps short and quick when walking.

I will give \$25 Reward for the delivery of the said Horse to me at Davidson College, N. C.

Oct 23, 1865—1m J. S. JOHNSTON.

## STOLEN.

From my stable on Saturday night last, two medium sized BLACK MULES about 5 or 6 years old. One has a lump on the lower part of the breast, and is branded with the letter W. The other has a sore on the neck made with the collar. No other marks recollect. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, or any information that will lead thereto.

JOHN WILKES.

Oct 30, 1865. 1f

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BERNHHEIM & SINCLAIR,  
Are now opening at their new stand, SPRINGS  
Corner, to which they have just removed,

## DRY GOODS,

consisting of American, English and French Calicoes, Poplins, Chintzes, Himalayas, French, English and American Merinos, Delaines, Debaiges, Alpacas, Coburgs, Ginghams, Flannels, Domestics, &c., &c. Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., a full assortment.

## MILLINERY.

Consisting of Latest Styles Ladies' Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. Hoops, and Winter Balmoral Skirts.

## BOOTS, GAITERS,

Shoes and extra sizes Brogues, a full line.

## GENTS' HATS,

Clothing, Overcoats, Shirts and Drawers, a full line.

## LADIES' COATS,

For Fall and Winter, Shawls, Breakfast do., Hoods, &c., elegant and cheap.

## HARDWARE

For Houskeepers.

## GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Spices, Cheese, Mackerel in kis., &c. Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff.

## CROCKERY,

Quality and prices to suit.

## PETROLEUM OIL,

and Lamps and Oil Cans, &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our new stock, at our new stand, SPRINGS' CORNER, where they will find Goods and prices which we warrant will give full satisfaction.

BERNHHEIM & SINCLAIR.

To suit the market. Axes, Chain Traces, Spades, Shovels, Coffee Mills, Sausage Cutters, Cotton Cards, Padlocks, Cutlery, &c.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE  
For Houskeepers.

SHOES, GAITERS,

Shoes and extra sizes Brogues, a full line.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

STOKE.

A. WEILL & CO.

The subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to the fact that they have fitted up the store room in Mr. David Park's Building, on Tryon Street, opposite Mr. Beckwith's Jewelry Store, for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Clothing Business, in all its branches. They have just received and offer for sale a large and extensive assortment.

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising every description of Cloth, Cassimere, Ladies Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Ladies' Hats, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Our stock of Clothing and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods is complete. As special and personal attention have been given to the selection of these Goods, and long experience in that line will enable us to give general satisfaction in price, quality and styles unsurpassed by any one.

We have Boots, Shoes and Hats,

of every description and make, at very low rates. A call is solicited. We shall always try to please, and take great pleasure in showing our Goods.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

will find it to their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere, as we have the facility to offer great inducements to that trade.

A. WEILL & CO.

Oct. 2, 1865. 1f

## Merchant Tailoring.

The subscribers will continue to carry on the Merchant Tailoring business as heretofore, at the store formerly occupied by Thos Trotter, Jeweler.

Prices will be regulated according to the times on the cash system. Country produce will be taken in payment for Cutting or work done. We hope our friends will not ask for credit, as we expect to do up work in the best style for CASH or its equivalent.

AS. A. CALDWELL & CO.

P. S.—Persons indebted to us will please call and settle by cash or note, as early as possible.

June 26, 1865. 1f

## DR. J. H. Wayt,

DENTIST,

Has resumed practice, and will be glad to see old customers and others at his Office, next door to Spring's corner, up stairs.

June 19, 1865. 1f

NOTICE.—Obituary notices exceeding a few lines in length, are charged advertising rates, payable in advance.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, commenced its annual session in Charlotte on Wednesday the 1st of November, and adjourned on Monday evening the 6th, after a very pleasant and harmonious session.

We give a sketch of some of the most important business transacted:

The following resolutions were introduced by Rev. J. W. Miller and adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the ensuing General Conference be requested to use their influence and votes to promote the following legislation:

1st. The material strengthening of our episcopacy by largely increasing the number of Bishops.

2d. The enlargement of the powers of the Bishops by rescinding the restriction upon their authority which forbids them to send a preacher to the same pastorate for a longer period than two years.

3d. The introduction of the lay element into the higher legislative bodies of the Church.

J. Stacy presented a Report from the Joint Board of Finance, showing that about one thousand seven hundred dollars was collected the past year for the support of the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Conference.

9th. The Stacy presented a Report from the Joint Board of Finance, showing that about one thousand seven hundred dollars was collected the past year for the support of the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Conference.